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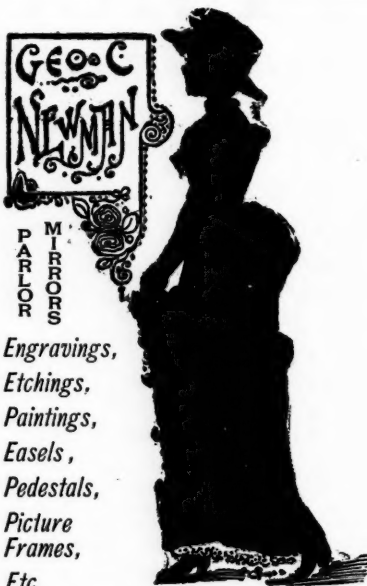
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

A STEP in the right direction is the bill which has passed the House to create a Department of Agriculture, with a cabinet officer at its head. This bill removes the Bureau of Agriculture from the Interior Department, and makes it a department by itself. But this is only a first step. There is no good reason for giving this kind of recognition to our agriculture, which does not apply equally to our commerce and our manufactures. In the cabinets of European countries there are representatives of the great industrial interests, and even of forestry in some cases. Our treatment of these interests as subjects only of taxation and census reports is unworthy of our position as the wealthiest and most peaceful of nations. We give the fighting services of the nation two cabinet offices, where one would be more than enough; to our peaceful employments a bureau!

There is no magic in the number seven which now makes up the total of the Cabinet. Originally there were but three cabinet places; the other four have been added at various times as indications of our needs determined. To make the seven ten would neither make an unwieldy Cabinet, nor detract from the symmetry of the executive offices. It would give us a Cabinet more in harmony with the real life and the actual needs of the nation than that which now exists. And it would put us in the way of elevating the character of our legislation about the public domain and the land laws, rivers and harbors, tariff duties and subsidies or other aid to shipping, by throwing upon the new officials the responsibility of obtaining and furnishing authentic information on these and the like points.

It is said that the present Administration is not desirous of enlarging the Cabinet by even a single member. This may be true or not; but if true, it only indicates how far the Free Trade theory of the sphere and the functions of government has obtained control of its head. If the duties of the government are simply those of the policeman and the tax-gatherer, then of course there is no room for Cabinet ministers who represent the nation's industrial life. But even those countries which profess to accept this theory, and to regard wealth and the industry which creates it as a matter of mere individual concern, manage to be happily inconsistent in this matter; and so Mr. Cleveland can afford to be.

THE Senate's Committee on Commerce has not done its duty by the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill. Instead of submitting the details of the measure to a searching scrutiny, and striking out those of whose need there is no good and sufficient evidence, it has done little more than hear complaints as to the insufficiency of some of the grants, and increase the appropriations by a million and a half. It is true the Senate is asked to recommit the bill for a final revision. But the proceedings of the Committee thus far give no promise of any thorough sifting of the clauses of the measure, or anything but a consideration of those to which the attention of the Committee may be especially called.

Should the bill be passed in anything like its present shape, we may expect to hear a chorus of complaints from the organs of public and commercial opinion in New York, on the ground that not enough has been done for that harbor. These complaints may be well founded; but we are not impressed with the force of the arguments for a larger appropriation which we have seen thus far. That that is the port of entry at which the bulk of our foreign commerce is transacted, may only show that quite enough has been done for it, and that our chief outlays should be on ports whose facilities have been left undeveloped. Nor do we see the

logical connection between New York's commercial preëminence and the demand for large improvements in Buttermilk Channel and Gowanus Bay. And just at this present, when the importing interests of that city, and the organs they subsidize by generous advertisements, are doing their best to deprive our manufacturers of every advantage from our national liquidation, it does seem a little inconsistent to ask that their special occupation shall be subsidized by large appropriations to make their harbor more advantageous to them.

THE long debate on the Mills Revenue bill has been brought to a close in the House. As usual the great guns mostly reserved themselves for the closing days, Messrs. Scott, Cox, Breckinridge, and Carlisle appearing for the defense of the bill, and Messrs. Randall, Reed, and McKinley in opposition to it. The number and extent of these speeches make it impossible for us to enter into a detailed discussion of them; but we are convinced that in no previous Congress has the question been more ably debated than in the Fiftieth. The friends of the bill profess themselves satisfied with the array of facts and arguments which their champions presented in advocacy of a radical change in our fiscal policy. We, for our part, are quite satisfied with the defense of that policy, from Mr. Kelley's opening speech to that with which Mr. Reed closed. It showed the results of that earnest and thorough study of our industrial condition and history, to which the Republican party has been roused during the last ten years by assaults on the Tariff. The trumpet gave no uncertain sound as regards the maintenance of the Protective principle, and only two Republicans—one from New York city and one from Minnesota—were found to speak out of harmony with their party. It is said that only three Republicans will vote for the bill, and that all the blandishments and threats of the White House have not brought over enough Protectionist Democrats to secure it a majority. But so steady has been the pressure from that quarter that it is believed to come within a short reach of a majority, and nothing but a vote can determine which way the balance will turn.

Mr. Mills has postponed action on the bill for the present, in order to give the Republicans time to consider his proposition for a direct vote on a proposal to substitute a measure of their own for the bill before the House. On this question the Republicans are divided. Mr. Kelley maintains that the minority of the House are under no kind of obligation to propose an alternate measure; and it is quite certain that he at least would not vote for any bill which would be acceptable to the greater number of his party associates. He still advocates the entire repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes, and opposes the repeal or reduction of the duty on raw sugars. On both points Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley, like Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds, are of a different mind. They do not want to assume the responsibility of voting for "free whiskey," and they recognize the force of the reasons for continuing to tax that article. They do believe that the sugar duty is the most unjustifiable in the present Tariff, and they want to begin Tariff reform by repealing it. It was this radical difference, and the unyielding temper of Mr. Kelley, which prevented the preparation of a Republican revenue bill at an early date in the session. But there is little doubt that the Republican caucus will direct the preparation of such a measure on the basis of the repeal of the tobacco tax, the removal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts, and the substitution of a bounty on home-grown sugar for the present duty on imported sugar. If the bill goes farther than this, it will propose the restoration of the duties on wool to the rates in force before 1883, and the classification of worsted goods as wool-

ens, and a protective duty on tin-plate. But it will not aim at any general revision of the Tariff.

In this direction the Senate also has been moving. The Republican caucus has directed a committee to anticipate the reception of a revenue bill from the House by preparing a measure acceptable to the Protectionist majority in the Senate, which is believed to include several Democrats as well as the whole body of the Republicans. The Committee is expected to give a hearing to interests aggrieved by the proposals of Mr. Mills's bill.

On the other hand we doubt the wisdom of agreeing that Mr. Mills's bill shall be exempted from amendment in committee of the whole, in consideration of his agreement that a Republican substitute shall be given a fair amount of discussion. This plan saves Mr. Mills and his friends a great deal of embarrassment, and at the same time concedes to the minority nothing but what is theirs by right. The truth is that the measure as it stands is very far from satisfactory to many of the majority, who would have to vote for it as a whole, but who would be glad to see it substantially altered before it came to a vote. To agree to what Mr. Mills calls "a direct vote" would be to throw away a very important strategic advantage which the Republicans now possess, and to alienate Mr. Randall and his friends at the same time. Mr. Mills does not propose to put that gentleman's bill on the same footing as the proposed Republican measure. On the contrary, he proposes to the Republicans to help him to shelve it. And that is exactly what the Republicans should not agree to.

It is to be remembered that the proposal comes after Mr. Mills and his associates in the authorship of the bill have tried to make the majority harmonious by asking what were the amendments whose adoption would please them. They expected one or two mild amendments to be offered; it is no secret that their request was met with a flood of such proposals, and that to the Committee of Ways and Means many of them must have seemed of a disastrously radical character. It is under these circumstances that he has offered to exchange a few days' discussion and a direct vote on a Republican substitute, for exemption from the perilous ordeal of the Committee of the Whole. There, the bill, if taken in its usual order, from which only a two-thirds vote can exempt it, must be discussed clause by clause, and amendments received and voted upon. To abandon that mode of procedure would be to give the Mills bill ten chances of passing to one it now has.

Two illustrations of the Democratic attitude toward the Tariff are furnished from the West. The Kentucky Convention held to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention has set aside Mr. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, Mr. Mills's co-laborer in the House, and elected Mr. Harry P. Thompson, an obscure farmer, in his stead. Mr. Breckinridge's State is for Free Trade in everything it does not produce. He has the fearless logical quality of the Kentucky Breckinridges, and is for Free Trade without any exceptions in favor of his constituents. So he supports the proposal to reduce the duty on hemp, although it is grown very extensively in that State. Mr. Breckinridge might have proposed to put woollens, cottons, silks, hardwares, and sugar on the Free List, without the Kentucky Democracy caring one straw about the harm such proposals might threaten. But when it comes to hemp or whiskey, they awaken to the interests of local industries. And it is said that the hemp-growers of Mr. Breckinridge's district mean to defeat him when he comes up for re-nomination, and to elect some one who believes in Free Trade with suitable exceptions.

THERE seems to be a cheerful indifference to the fact that we are not exporting so much as we are importing. Perhaps, with a President and a dominant party in favor of surrendering our markets to foreign producers, and subordinating our working-people to foreign task-masters, it is a small matter how the balance of trade is running.

For the month of April, the value of exports of merchandise was 49 millions, and of imports nearly 61 millions.

For the four months ending with April the value of exports of merchandise was 219½ millions, and of imports 249½ millions.

For the ten months (of the present fiscal year) ending with April, the value of exports of merchandise is slightly more than the imports, the totals being 604½ millions going out, and 600½ millions coming in. But with the experience of the last few months as a guide, we may expect the close of the fiscal year, June 30, to show a balance against us of several millions.

Now, gentlemen, if we can happily reduce the duties on foreign products, the quantity coming in will be greater still, and the balance against us in July, 1889, may be counted not by millions but by hundreds of millions. And of course that will make the country prosperous and happy!

In the 21st Ohio district Mr. Martin A. Foran has been refused a renomination to Congress. Under Mr. Cleveland's kind of civil service reform a compact organization of federal office-holders has been formed in that State, as in others, to see that its Democracy is in accord with the White House. Hence the suicidal declaration of the State Convention that it approves the Mills bill. Hence also Mr. Foran's defeat through the labors of the office-holders' brigade. It is Mr. Foran's misfortune that he does not believe even in Free Trade with suitable exceptions. He is against the Mills bill as heartily as he is against the Coercion bill which is oppressing his native country. And he is to learn that for a man of his convictions there is no place inside a party of which Mr. Cleveland is the spokesman. The sooner he and Mr. McAdoo make their way across the line, as Alexander Sullivan and John F. Finerty have done, the better for their peace of mind.

THE consideration, by the four judges of our local courts, of applications for licenses to sell liquor at retail, was concluded last week, and the full statistics on the subject are as follows:

Licensed saloons in Philadelphia, 1887-88,	5,773
Applications under the new law,	3,422
Licenses granted for 1888-89,	1,258
Applications refused,	2,023
Applications withdrawn,	139

The number of licenses after June 1st will be not quite 22 per cent. of those for the last year. Among the refusals are several places of note, including the various "parks" and pic-nic grounds about the city, the Academy of Music, and a number of fashionable drinking places such as Steel's, at Broad and Chestnut streets. The course of the judges in regard to these is special evidence of the firmness with which they maintained their ground.

The diminution in the number of the saloons is due, it would seem, to two influences: (1) the increased price of the license, and the increased technical difficulties of making application and getting satisfactory bondsmen; and (2) the exercise of the judges' discretion in favor of diminution. These two classes seem to be about equally powerful. The applications made were 60 per cent., and the licenses granted 22 per cent., of last year's licenses. It appears that four-tenths were cut off by the law, and nearly four-tenths more by the judges.

A CHICAGO letter in the Philadelphia Press reviews certain facts in the political situation there. It explains that the Chicago Tribune, which from the first has been so eager a sponsor for Judge Gresham's candidacy, has at the same time denounced and belittled the Protection plank in the Illinois Republican platform, and while it is enthusiastic over the "instructions," ("smuggled through the convention by the Chicago delegates," the Press dispatch states), it declares that the convention was "tricked into" passing the Tariff resolution.

Such is the attitude, even now, of the Tribune. It is delighted that the "boom" for Judge Gresham was helped on at Springfield: it is angry that Protection was endorsed. Can such candor be wasted on the Republican party?

Listen, now, to the Eastern echo. Here is a paragraph from the leading editorial of the *New York Times*, of Monday last. After a criticism of Mr. Blaine and the Republican party, it says:

"The element represented by the Gresham movement includes a large number of Republicans who will never again vote the Republican ticket, because it is no longer possible for the party to produce a ticket that will satisfy them and that they can honestly support. Judge Gresham, without any conspicuous public record, undoubtedly embodies the tariff reform tendencies of the Northwest. He embodies also the strong feeling against the 'bloody shirt,' against the spoils system, against the plutocratic spirit in the party management, against the general greed and cowardice and corruption that have prevailed in the party. His defeat in the convention would compel many of those who now sustain him to ask whether they could honorably join in advancing the cause of those who will have defeated him, and they will find that they cannot do so."

And here is more candor! Judge Gresham, the *Times* declares, "undoubtedly embodies the tariff reform tendencies of the Northwest," and represents that class of Mugwump Free Traders who might vote for a Republican candidate chosen from among themselves, but who "will never again" vote for any other sort.

THE prohibitory law in Rhode Island has not been enforced in the cities of that State from the first. The statistics of the arrests for drunkenness show that only the law-abiding elements of the community pay any attention to it. Thus at Newport invalids last summer were unable to procure the mild forms of alcoholic stimulant which their physicians had prescribed for them, while the club-men and the corner loafers could obtain all they wanted in any degree of strength they preferred. We have heard of cases of saloon-keepers, who have failed to obtain a license in Philadelphia, but are removing to Rhode Island to continue their business under more favorable auspices.

The situation shows once more that for ten people who will help to enact Prohibition by their votes, there is scarcely one who will give active help in enforcing it, when once it has been enacted. They see the evils of the liquor traffic, and they think to get rid of them at one stroke by a new law. But laws work not miracles. They are worth just the weight of aroused and active public opinion which remains behind them after they have been enacted. A law against burglary or murder is operative because such crimes lie under a constant, unanimous, and vigorous condemnation from society. A law to forbid the sale of liquor forbids the use of what is condemned by public opinion only in the use. If the Prohibitionists were to bring a whole community up (or down) to the level of believing that drinking in any degree is as wrong as assault or fornication, that community would both enact and enforce Prohibition. But not one per cent. of the people of Rhode Island or any other American State holds that belief.

In Rhode Island, where the traditions of social liberty are deeply rooted, the enforcement of the new law is distinctly impossible. Many of those who voted for it did so in the belief that the enforcement of total abstinence upon their poorer neighbors would be an excellent thing; but they had no intention of becoming total abstainers themselves. People have been seen and heard arguing for the law, with wine glasses not yet empty on the table before them.

IN Michigan the Supreme Court has declared the Local Option law unconstitutional on purely technical grounds. The State Constitution requires that the preamble of a law shall describe its true purpose. The preamble of the Local Option law describes it as intended to "regulate the manufacture and sale of liquors." It would be interesting to investigate the other laws passed since the new Constitution was adopted, and to see how many of them have been set aside by this decision. It always is the height of folly to make the validity of the laws depend upon the compliance of the legislators with technical prescriptions of any sort. Our own State Constitution has many provisions of this kind, but fortunately for the State, the courts are unanimous in ignoring them. They hold that a law regularly entered upon the

statute-book, with the signature of the Governor and the officers of the legislature, is of binding force whether it was read the proper number of times, etc., or not. But it is true that the Michigan decision is on somewhat different ground.

AFTER some conference between the two branches into which the Labor party has divided, it was found impossible to come to any agreement as to a common platform. The believers in Mr. George's theory of a single tax, viz.: the land rent tax, and the abolition of all licenses to sell liquor and all duties on imposts, still stand by their principles, although their leader has gone over to the Democrats. The more moderate wing of the party refused to accept these doctrines, so the two conventions, which were in session simultaneously in Cincinnati, have nominated separate national tickets, and will appear independently in the coming campaign. It is said that the out-and-out Socialists are not contented with the platform put forward by Mr. George's disciples, and are going to nominate a third Labor ticket. It now is in order for the Anarchists to repudiate the Socialists, and nominate a fourth. All this will increase the respect which the average man must entertain for the practical good sense of the leaders of these great political movements.

THE Churches have had a full share of attention this week. In the Methodist General Convention the Episcopate has been the especial subject of discussion. In the first place it has been decided that Bishop Taylor, who is in charge of the highly original and self-supporting mission in the Congo region, is possessed of all the power and prerogatives of a bishop at home, including the right to draw his salary from the episcopal funds, but that he has a special and limited field. Then also it has been concluded that the Church needs five new bishops for the home work, and that these should be chosen by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Convention. This two-thirds rule is not a wise one, however desirable it may seem as a check to the log-rolling which generally proceeds an election to this office. It is apt to result in the choice of safe, second-rate, and "available" men, rather than men of first-class ability. Really strong men are apt to have angles of their own, and to give offense by their personal peculiarities. The rule gives it into the power of a disgruntled minority to interpose a veto upon the election of any man who is not conciliatory to every body. Methodism, above all other churches, needs to put the most vital aggressive characters in the forefront of the battle.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly the persuasiveness of Princeton did not avail to raise Dr. McCosh a second time to the moderatorship. Rev. Charles L. Thompson, a live Westerner from Kansas City, was chosen instead. Perhaps Dr. McCosh's chances were not improved by his nomination through a spokesman so unacceptable to the West as President Patton.

The question of reunion with the Southern Church has overshadowed every other from the first. The hopes of the advocates of that policy were chilled by the want of any response from Baltimore. The telegraphic greetings from the Southern Assembly were more curt than cordial. They did not even acknowledge any special brotherhood with the Northern Church, and might just as well have been sent to the Methodist General Conference. For the sake of allowing nothing to ruffle the harmony of the joint sessions of last Thursday, the discussion of the subject was postponed until Friday.

As a centennial offering, an effort has been made to raise \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Board which provides for disabled and superannuated ministers. Thus far something less than three-fifths of that sum has been secured, but it is hoped that the whole will be before the year has expired. The chances of doing this will depend very much on the discretion given by this General Assembly to the committee which has the matter in charge. The Western churches will not contribute freely unless they have some security that their collections are not to be taken to the East

and invested in Eastern securities. Under our restrictive system of banking, money is scarce in the West, and the people of those States naturally object to sending any large sum to the East, while they borrow at from 8 to 12 per cent. of the East on mortgages. But if the Assembly will allow the Western contributions to be invested in farm mortgages, the West will do its share.

THE New York judge before whom the case against the Holy Trinity Church was tried for the importation under contract of Rev. Mr. Warren has taken the wise and proper view of the question. It was not his business to remake the law, but to interpret it as it stands. If it had made no exception to the rule against the importation of "labor," it might have been open to the construction that only manual labor was intended. But as it expressly excepts professional singers, actors, and above all lecturers, and does not except ministers of the Gospel, he had no power to make that exception. So Holy Trinity Church has to pay its fine of a thousand dollars for breaking the law, but it may keep its English rector.

The next question is as to the desirability of amending the law. Better leave it as it is, say the members of Mr. Warren's own profession. There have been too many English importations of this kind already,—men who had not an atom of sympathy with the country in which they were called to labor, and who only awaited a better offer at home to go back. They were, in fact, clerical coolies, as much as were the Hungarians and Italians brought over to work in our coal mines and on our new railroads. They had no fitness to instruct American citizens in their duties to their country, which come next to their duties to God in importance. Their presence in American pulpits was a confession of the isolation of the Church's life from that of the community. A thousand dollars a head is not too high an import duty on the class. Of course we are not saying anything of Mr. Warren in this general description. He may prove as good an American as Dr. Hall or Dr. Taylor. But as a rule those ministers who are likely to prove the right materials to make American citizens, will find their way to America without the inducement of a contract.

FOR a long time the difficulties growing out of Chinese immigration have weighed upon the British colonies in the Southern hemisphere. But the policy and interests of the Mother country have stood in the way of vigorous action to prevent it. Now at last the elective house in the legislatures of both New South Wales and New Zealand have passed laws expressly to prohibit the landing of Chinese in their ports. As these are the two colonies which follow the most distinctly Free Trade policy, the action is especially significant. Both are distressed and agitated by the want of employment for their people, to an extent which never is seen in Protectionist Victoria. Both for that reason make this radical departure from Free Trade principles, in forbidding the free importation of labor while permitting the almost free importation of its products. But in both colonies the upper branch of the legislature is a council nominated by the Crown, and selected with reference to its subserviency to "imperial interests." This body in each colony hesitates to approve of the new laws, and probably will reject them. If so the action may precipitate a struggle for the reorganization of the council after the model of that in South Australia, where the whole body is elected by the whole colony, and one-third retires every two years.

THE FREE TRADE VOYAGE OF MR. CLEVELAND.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ship *Free Trade*, which he built during 1886 and 1887, and announced at the opening of the present Congress as ready to receive passengers, is rapidly taking abroad the whole of his party organization. The voyage of the Democracy in this vessel is near at hand.

At Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania was registered as part of the passenger list. Mr.

Scott, the rich man who grinds the faces of his working people, and who poses in the House of Representatives as an employer of labor, as an advocate of a reduction of duties, and as the "whip" of the President, made this registration. Whatever other Democrats thought, few of them objected. Mr. Sowden, the Congressman from Lehigh, who has not bent the knee to the patronage influence at the White House, led a handful of protestants, but the overwhelming majority of the convention proclaimed itself ready to go on board any craft which Mr. Cleveland might designate. Its resolution on the subject declares its adoption of the Mills bill, and urges every Democrat in Congress from Pennsylvania to support that measure.

It is true that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have nothing to lose but the federal offices. Their hold upon place is limited to that which Mr. Cleveland may deal out. They do not care what majority the Republican candidate may have in their State, for they know it will be sufficiently large. They have no reason, therefore, except that of conviction and principle, or that of devotion to the interests of the United States of America, to restrain themselves from going with Mr. Cleveland upon his Free Trade ship, and sailing the political seas with the flag of Great Britain at the peak. If Mr. Randall stays ashore, accompanied by a handful of friends,—Mr. Sowden, Mr. Sanders, but not the excellent Mr. Ermentrout,—so much the worse for them, and so much the better for those who value the pap which the President pours out. Upon whatever ship, with whatever flag, the official fount is placed, there the Pennsylvania Democracy wish to be found also.

As in Pennsylvania, so in the country at large. There is a reluctance in some quarters, but it is like that here. Connecticut hung back, California also, and New York's platform was the double-sided one used in 1884 and now abandoned. But these signs are eddies in the great current. What the South demands, what the Free Trade influences in the foreign city of New York demand, Mr. Cleveland yields to. He has built his ship after the plans which they furnished him, and he accepts it with the flag which they follow. He takes his party aboard, because in no direction is there such a compact force of Democratic Protectionists as would avail to stay a movement which has in its favor the Solid South, the traditions of Calhoun and his school, the theories of the English *doctrinaires*, the money and clamor of the importing interests and foreign agencies. He adds to all these, therefore, the enormous influence of the federal places, he sends Mr. Scott to Pennsylvania to say that they can be given only to those who will join in the work of breaking down the Tariff, and he embarks for the voyage all but a handful of discouraged, sullen, and impotent objectors. The victory thus far is complete.

And where, Mr. Cleveland, will your voyage end?

OUR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

NEXT to the wool and woollen industries, those in iron and steel have been the most bitterly assailed in the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. W. L. Scott, whose speech was revised at the White House before delivery, was much more vehement than accurate in his criticisms of his neighbors who are engaged in the making of steel. It is worth while to see what Protection has done and Free Trade did for this great business. In 1847, when the duties of the Tariff of 1842 were reduced below the protective level, we were making about 700,000 tons of pig-iron a year. Under the blow thus inflicted the production fell off to about 500,000 tons, and yet the price rose as soon as the English producers were assured of their hold upon the greater part of the market. Under the stimulus of the influx of gold and the new rage for railroad construction, the iron trade rallied again; but when we returned to Protection in 1861 the total gain under thirteen years of the other policy was but 200,000 tons a year.

Under the Morrill Tariff we came up to a million tons a year in 1864, and with some backsets from hard times and consequent cessation of railroad building, we have gone ahead ever since. In

1885 we made 4,529,869 tons of pig-iron; in 1886, 6,365,328 tons; in 1887, 7,187,206 tons. The one country which comes into comparison with this grand total is Great Britain which, making hardwares for all the world, produced last year just 254,721 tons more than we did. The average consumption of iron, when we add the imports (1,337,641 tons) and deduct the exports (about 24,000 tons) we find to be close upon 300 lbs. a head for the 59,893,000 people whom the government statisticians report as living in this country last year. No other large country of the world reaches or ever has reached so high an average as this, and economists of all schools are agreed that the rate of consumption of iron is the surest test of national well-being.

In the case of steel England makes more of the fine grade required for tool-making; but in the total of all grades she falls behind us. Mr. Swank estimates the English production at 3,145,507 tons, while our own is ascertained to be 3,339,071 tons, an excess of 193,564 above all that England makes both for home consumption and for export. Adding the 558,578 tons of imported steel, we have an average consumption of over 130 lbs. of steel a head of our population, which much exceeds the average of any other country. And it is to be remembered that before the war the manufacture of Bessemer steel did not exist, and the manufacture of fine crucible steel was an English monopoly, or nearly so.

An English iron-master, who visited this country about the time of the Centennial Exhibition, assured his friends on his return home that the Americans were by far too patriotic a people to allow these great industries to be crippled by a return to a Free Trade policy. Mr. Scott and his friends do not come under this description of American patriots. They argue that the great end of national economy is not to make abundance of iron and steel by our own labor, but to procure these articles at the lowest terms from whatever source. They represent the American consumer as oppressed by the high prices which are paid for our supplies. Will they please to explain to us why it is that this oppressed consumer in America manages to get the use of more iron and more steel than does any other consumer in the world?

Our explanation is that by restricting foreign competition and creating home-markets for the interchange of our commodities, we have effected such a relation of prices as favors all classes of producers. The farmer buys more iron and steel for a bushel of wheat than he ever did before. The laborer can buy more by the labor of a day than can any other laborer in the world. It is this which makes these two classes prosperous. It is idle to talk to them of the possible cheapness under Free Trade of what they buy, and to forget that the prices at which they must sell are equally important to them. Set aside the delusion caused by the separation of their buying from their selling, and let it be taken as a single transaction in barter; and the advantage of trading exclusively with home producers will be visible to every man who has to sell as well as to buy. Free Trade is the political economy of social butter-flies only,—not the doctrine for the busy bees of our industrial system.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONALITIES.

FEW of the peoples of European race, resident upon the American continent, realize the great progress toward the establishment of extensive and consolidated nationalities that has taken place since the final overthrow of Napoleon. The Congress of Vienna settled the affairs of Europe upon a basis which endured, with but few changes, for almost fifty years, so that the variations in the boundaries of the various countries have for the most part been the work of little more than two decades.

The Congress of Vienna restored the Bourbons to full power, the principal branch in France, a second in Spain, a third in the two Sicilies, by which name the whole of Italy south of the Papal states was then called. Probably the greatest gainers by the overthrow of Napoleon were Austria and Russia, especially the latter, who thus became the only truly independent Slavonic power in Europe. Austria, that great mongrel state which then repre-

sented, and still represents no national aim, but is composed of fragments of various nationalities, received from the Italian peninsula not only her ancient domain of Milan, but also Venice, and with it the formerly Venetian Illyrian provinces on the eastern side of the Adriatic. The chains of Poland were in no wise loosened by this Congress, but debates arose concerning the ownership of the Duchy of Warsaw, which was claimed by Russia, although it had formed a part of Prussia since the final partition of Poland. In place of this Duchy Prussia finally received Posen, about a third part of Saxony and the Rhenish Provinces.

These changes in the Prussian boundaries, though not advantageous in extent nor perhaps in population, actually converted Prussia into the most important of the German States. While Austria was German, Magyar, Polish, Czech, and Italian, Prussia was almost completely Teutonic, since those parts of her possessions which had formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland had by colonization become German. In the German Diet at Frankfurt, the Emperor of Austria might indeed be President but the preponderance of German nationality belonged to Prussia. The boundaries of France were not materially altered: she still held Alsace and Lorraine, the people of which countries, though German in name, preferred the rule of France to that of any Teutonic power. Spain and Portugal saw no change save the loss of their American possessions—a loss as fatal to the larger as to the smaller of these two powers. The kingdom of Sardinia acquired Genoa, and thus became an important factor in the Italian peninsula, the centre of which was divided between the Papal States, Tuscany, and a few small duchies.

The five Great Powers as established at this date, caused also the formation of a kingdom of the Netherlands consisting of Protestant Holland and Catholic Belgium. One of the first changes resulted from the separation of these two countries by the revolt of Belgium in 1830. Attempt after attempt was made both by the Italians and Hungarians to regain their independence but each was quelled with a fearful loss of human life. Kossuth's temporary success was terminated by the aid of Russian troops and Hungary was handed over to the mercies of Haynau. The Pope was restored to his temporal throne by the aid of French troops, and the Austrians retook the rebellious Lombardy and Venice.

The revolutions which affected all the western European countries at the end of the fifth decade passed away without effecting any great change in their boundaries. The first great change came from the East, and arose from the Russian autocrat, who, after the refusal of his proposition to England and France to accept a share in the partition of Turkey, resolved to carry out his plans singly. The result of this war was unfavorable to Russia. Indirectly her defeat contributed to the freedom of Italy by the co-operation of Napoleon 3rd. with the Sardinians, assisted by the efforts of Garibaldi. The final removal of the capital to Rome took place in 1870. The little kingdom of Denmark was the cause of the next great war. The Duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, though German in population, were ruled by the King of Denmark, and Germany, in the person of Austria and Prussia, unopposed by the now weakened Russia, united to wrest them from the smaller power. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866, was the outcome of the differences which followed Prussia's seizure of the Duchies. This was followed by the Franco-Prussian War, at the termination of which the late King William was declared Emperor of Germany, and Austria sunk into the second place as a Teutonic power.

Let us now recapitulate. Russia is practically the only Slavonic State, for the smaller semi-independent principalities of Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, East Roumelia are simply materials out of which a second state may at some time be formed, perhaps under the authority of Russia, perhaps under Austria, according as the result of the next European war may determine. By the addition of Alsace, Lorraine, and the duchies which once belonged to Denmark, and the sway she has acquired over Bavaria, etc. Prussia rules Germany, since at her will she can push Austria further eastward. Italy comprises nearly all the Italians of Europe except a few resident upon the head and eastern side of the Adriatic Gulf. France has by her recent losses become more French, since neither Alsace nor Lorraine are inhabited by people of the Gallic race. Spain and Portugal have been exempt from change of boundary, simply because they comprise the entire Spanish peninsula, so that the only change possible is the absorption of the Lusitanian Kingdom by the Castilian, just as Scotland was absorbed by England. The national question in the British Islands is not settled and may end in separation, or, more probably, in the formation of a federation. The natural fate of Holland is absorption into Germany; of Belgium, absorption into France. The conglomerate republic of Switzerland, French, German, and Italian, subsists more through reverence of the past than on account of its power in the present, and little Denmark, unless she unites

with the other Scandinavian nationalities, must ere long suffer absorption into Germany.

Everywhere throughout the civilized world, there is a tendency to formation of large and important States, speaking, for the most part, one language throughout their whole extent. Already the question has arisen, which of these nationalities is likely, in the not far future, to become the arbiter of the destinies of the civilized world. At the present time it may seem to some unlikely that any State may rise to this pinnacle, but he who reads the signs of the times cannot avoid the conclusion that at no time, since the ancient civilized world was unified under the Empire of Rome, have cultured nations presented so many resemblances to each other as at the present period. Material progress as exemplified in the application of steam, electricity, and other natural forces to the most varied uses, is the same throughout; the habits of city people do not vary greatly, and the bond of brotherhood is cemented by the thousand technical terms which are practically the same in all languages. To how great an extent language is being unified is evident to anyone who picks up a paper in a foreign language. Providing the alphabet is identical he will find half the words familiar. Already a demand has arisen for a universal language, and has been answered by the invention of Volapük, which, though far from filling the necessary requirements, proves by its extended acceptance that a universal language is a real need.

Whether the resulting universal civilization of the next century shall take its tone from Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, or Slavonic culture, will probably depend more upon the rôle played within the next hundred years, by the United States than upon any other factor in the problem.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

LUTHER AND THE SCALA SANTA MYTH.

IN rejecting, (as in a recent book review), the story of Luther's climbing the Scala Santa, at Rome, and recalling the words of Habbakuk, "The just shall live by faith," we were well aware that nearly all his biographers, from Seckendorf onward, had reproduced the story. Even Baur, of Tübingen, reproduced it in his *Kirchen geschichte*. The sources for the knowledge of Luther's life are very ample. They consist of: (1) his voluminous writings; (2) his plentiful letters; (3) the reports of his "Table-talk;" (4) the biographies by his contemporaries, Melancthon, Mathesius, Ratzeberger, and Cocklaeus; (5) notices by contemporary writers. In none of these is the climbing of the Scala Santa ever named, except that he himself says he spent a fortnight in seeing the wonders of Rome,—using his own language, "racing from church to cloister, and believing all the stinking lies they told me." But in 1595, nearly half a century after Luther's death, George Mylius published at Jena a Latin commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, in which he alleged Paul Luther, the Reformer's son, as authority for the story. The narrative is suspicious because Mylius has taken Luther's account of his conversion to his belief in justification by faith, prefixed to the collected edition of his Latin works, and has worked it into a narrative of the journey to Rome, so as to bring what the Reformer says of the influence of that test to coincide in time with the Scala Santa story. Mylius's story also contradicts the Reformer himself on two cardinal points. The first is the fact that he went to Rome and came back an ardent Papist, all the scandal he saw doing nothing at that time to shake him. The second is that all such texts as spoke of righteousness were a matter of horror and dread to him, until he made his final break with the scholastic theology in studying the Epistle to the Romans for his lectures at Wittenburg in 1513, some time after his return from Rome. The story originated in an age when it had become a current belief that Luther broke with Rome because of its abuses in practice, and not its defects in theological doctrine.

Paul Luther was born in 1533, and therefore was but eleven years old in 1544, when his father is said to have told the story in his hearing, and it was forty years later that he is said to have written it down. Luther makes no reference to any such matter in either his exposition of Habbakuk or his comments on the Epistle to the Romans.

AN OUTING IN MAY.

POETS have a "corner" in May-day, and let them. It is not the only merit of the month. Indeed, if it be hot and sunny, it is not a time for unalloyed pleasure. The noon-tide is too like mid-summer.

I chose the fourth for an outing, with its clouds and brief showers, and how far wisely, let others decide. For me, at least, it was a red-letter day.

Bound riverward, we had the tide to baffle with unwilling oars, for rowing is irksome at best, unless one's thought is only for his muscles. Slowly working our way against the swift current that swirled between the pier and abutments of the ancient

bridge, we foolishly looked upward, as a wagon passed over us, as though by so doing we might escape some danger, or expected to see the horse drop down upon us, and received the just due of our thoughtlessness in a shower of dust, that smarted both our eyes and nostrils.

I have passed under this bridge a hundred times or more, and whenever a wagon crosses it at that moment, I always do this worse than childish thing and receive the merited punishment therefor. Experience has taught me nothing: never will. Verily, "what fools these mortals be."

A shallower and wider portion of the stream once reached, we all breathed more freely, and full of anticipation, if not of novelty, at least of cheerful sights, we found ourselves alone with woods and waters, and a solitary crow. Its cawing was not unmusical, then and there. We fancied it the prompter's call and warning that the audience was in waiting. Whether the birds, that morning, saw fit to play us a trick, or were beyond the reach of the lone crow's ringing voice, we shall never know; but the music of our dipping oars, the ripple of the tide beneath the prow, and the distant tinkling of a cow-bell in the marsh, was all we heard. Here then was ready nature waiting for the unready birds; and with a tinge of disappointment that so much of our course was without song we reached a narrower winding of the creek, sparsely shaded by the half-leaved trees: here were music and beauty blended. Swallows in mid-air, greenlets in the willows, and afar off the crested red-bird warbled and whistled without rest; while the scarlet tanager flashed like a winged flame through the snowy branches of the bitter plum. Rounding a sudden bend, we startled the great blue heron from his perch, which joined his soaring mate high overhead, and for long they circled above us as we hurried by, eager for fresh fields and pastures new.

Not alone were the trees in the flood-tide of their glory; the meadows were starred with brilliant marigold, and the banks of many an inflowing brook were fretted and streaked with the ivory and gold wands of the rank orontium.

Whatever may be thought of the Bonapartes as Frenchmen, he who lingers along the wooded south shore of Crosswicks creek, from a mile or more above and downward to its junction with the Delaware, will recall with gratitude the amiable Joseph, who once dwelt here, and be duly thankful that he was so skillful a landscape gardener.

I do not know to what extent the tract was a forest when Bonaparte bought it, but it is well known that the illustrious exile was an ardent lover of trees, and planted many a hundred in his park of one thousand acres. But the creek bank always was, as it still is, a natural arboretum, and contains a greater variety of trees than any other tract of the same area within a radius of many miles. But time and circumstance put us in no statistical mood: we cared little then for the romantic history of the spot, and even less for its purely botanical aspect. The mingling of every shade of green, from the gloomy cedars, looking almost black, to the palest of the freshly budding oaks; the lichen-draped branches of the two-leaved pine and trembling blossoms of the feathery June-berry, were here too marked a feature of the landscape to permit our haste, and we merely stemmed the tide, while skirting the bluff.

I would not that any word of mine should be construed as unfavorable to strolling overland, but the vague shadow of a doubt vexes me when I compare my upland with my water rambles. It is of evident importance to get a comprehensive view of one's surroundings, and this you can often do when in a boat; from which too, we catch glimpses of a wilder side of the world than is ever turned to the public road. Few now are the lanes and by-ways that are paths in a wilderness; but here the creek margined a narrow reach of unmolested nature, where even the sly otter dared to have his slide. We did not see the wary creature to-day. Perhaps—but no, I will say it. We even could not find his tracks, but local nimrods—most veracious of men—have hinted of his ottership so often that the story added its charm to the steep and slippery ribbon of faintly furrowed clay leading from one great overhanging tree down to the water's edge. Whether the spot was an otter-slide or not, that the animal could slip from his nest among the beech-tree's roots—if he has one there—to the creek, would never be questioned, and I, for one, ignored a boulder in the water, suspiciously in line with the bared strip of hillside, for fear some doubting Thomas might throw discredit on the time-honored play-ground of the unseen otter.

Hoping against hope that this rare creature might show himself, if but to silence doubt, we long looked backward until the bending bushes closed the view. Then recalling stern reality, we regretted the base use to which the once noble park was now largely put, and with a few vigorous strokes of our oars we darted between the close set pilings of a second bridge and sent our craft spinning over the sparkling waters of the river. No change could be more sudden: more complete. We were no

longer hemmed in between bluff and meadow, so near that either could be closely scanned, but out upon really open water, for here the river is a full mile in width.

The clouds had thickened before we left the creek and now threatened the mild disaster of our being lost in a fog; but we braved this and all other dangers and skirted either shore as the element of wildness proved in the ascendant; or made a straight course down stream, far from either shore. When not in mid-river we had warbler music in excess, for to-day the willows teemed, for the first time, with these beautiful, migrating songsters. Perhaps they were too tired or too hungry to sing their best songs, but I was not alone in thinking that sweeter than any effort of theirs were the united voices of the teetering sandpipers. Continually, when we were in mid-stream, they crossed our bow, greeting us in a wild, winsome way that lightened the gray-black clouds and made us quite forget that a shower was imminent; and whenever the wind fell, from the distant shores, their clear call could still be heard, as they tripped, lightly as the waves, along the pebbly shore.

I have mentioned the willows along shore. The species is a matter of some uncertainty, perhaps; but probably the *salix nigra*. At all events I can testify that the remark in Gray's botany, "with the branches very brittle at the base" is quite true of those that grow here. It needs but a single effort to climb into one, to be satisfied on this point. These trees were planted at the very outset of the European occupation of the country, to resist the eroding action of the water and particularly of freshets; and now, in land that has been lost to cultivation, notwithstanding this care, are many of these old willows, broken, cavernous, the very acme of dilapidation, yet vigorous withal. Such trees harbor enormous numbers of insects, both winged and in a larval state, and are naturally, at this time of the year, the haunts par excellence of the migrating warblers. Here are to be found those rare forms known only to professional ornithologists, and not always to them. Here too, are earliest heard our vireos or greenlets; all songsters, but of different degrees of merit. The most marked, perhaps, is the yellow-throat, that sings with its whole body, as though the notes were shaken from its feathers; and as different as possible from the robin-toned quaver of the restless red-eye.

Mile after mile we marked, at distant points, solitary cabins close to the water's edge. Forsaken the greater part of the year, they are tenanted now, and the shore near by is the scene of busy industry. The fishermen are reaping the single harvest that this long river yields, the shoals of shad and herring. These fish are now bound upward to their spawning grounds, and strange it is that every one reaches the desired goal. As we passed by, our sympathy was with the fisher rather than the fish, and we hoped that every sweep of the seine might land a mighty draught of fishes. But the toilers were not in luck; not nearly so much as I, who taking a short walk by way of change, saw many a pretty bird, heard others sing, and found a fish crow lying upon the sand. This is to me an interesting bird; the more so, because so generally confounded with the common one.

In March or April, as the weather proves, fish crows appear in scanty numbers along the river, following, I think, the spring migration of the shad and herring; and about each fisherman's cabin a pair is very likely to be found. Although so much smaller than the common crow, with a very different cry, and given to hawk-like soaring over the river, these differences have not generally been noticed, and the strange impression has arisen that a fish diet had the effect of making crows foolish, for so the fishermen think these much less wary birds must be: dolts, as it were, from the common crowd of crows.

I have known them to become, at times, almost as familiar, but never as impudent as magpies; and waiting until the boat is manned and the shore deserted, they walk to the very cabin door, hunting for scraps and always searching the debris left at the water's edge, where the seine is drawn ashore. Were these birds protected and encouraged, they would become, I doubt not, useful scavengers; but unfortunately the unmerited curse of being a crow rests upon them, and the average fisherman is unteachable.

The day, like all such, proved too full; there was more well worthy of study than we hurried by than I have mentioned in my rambling way. And now, a few retrospective words, as I return. Three truly spring-like days had wrought a wondrous change. The wealth of life along the river's shores to-day had largely reached this valley in that time. April '88 will long be remembered as a wintry month.

A friend had come from Massachusetts to see and hear the many warblers that pass by, in April, en route for their northern summer haunts; and too, to hear such song birds as do not reach New England. What folly on my part to have promised anything of these same birds!

We threaded many a tangled brake,
Then traced the river's shore;

We lingered where the marshes quake,
We tramped the meadows o'er:
We listened long for some sweet song
Of summer's tuneful host;
But never a note from any throat,
Each silent as a ghost.

Through the lone, trackless swamps we strayed;
Full many a field we crossed;
The pathless bog our steps delayed,
The ancient landmark lost—
We stood, in vain, some fancied strain
To hear: Alas! instead,
Nor sky nor ground gave forth a sound,
The very air was dead.

Cloud-wrapt and sad, so closed the day,
As sullen proved the night;
The sun shed not his parting ray,
The stars withheld their light.
No bat so bold to quit his hold,
Nor owl dared venture forth;
The swift brook moaned, the tall tree groaned,
While breathed the icy north.

Near Trenton, N. J.

CHAS. C. ABBOTT.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IN our notice of the essays of Rev. Dr. Hedge, allusion was made to certain hymns, "bearing the title Moravian," which are not by Moravian authors. If Dr. Hedge meant to refer only to their character, his expression certainly should have been more guarded. And we demur to their being classified as Moravian even in that sense. Paul Gerhardt was a churchly Lutheran, who suffered for his attachment to the doctrines of his own confession. His hymns are marked by an artistic completeness and a severe good taste, which is far from being the note of Zinzendorf and his school. Tersteegen is a profoundly thoughtful mystic of the school of Jacob Böhme, with whom the Moravians have no special affinity. C. F. Richter, the author of the last hymn, was a pietist of Halle; and from Pietism and its gloomy heart-torture the Moravians revolted.

In speaking of Dr. Hedge as more widely known as a poet, we had no intention to detract from his well deserved fame as a prose writer; we only meant that his grand version of "Ein feste Burg" is sung by thousands who never have read a page of his theological and literary works.

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A FLAGRANT, and rather ludicrous typographic error last week, under Briefer Notices, made the title of a book, "The Dancing Mania," become "The Dancing Maria."

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THE last number of the *Vienna Oriental Journal* contains many important contributions to linguistic science. Prof. Manilal N. Divedi writes on the Advaita Philosophy of Sankara; Dr. Joh. Kirste, on Gems with Pehlevi Legends; Dr. Johann Hanusz continues his contributions to Armenian Dialectology; Prof. Buhler brings further proof of the authenticity of the Jaina Tradition; Prof. Friedrich Müller writes on the characteristics of Pehlevi; Hermann Jacobi on Rudrata and Rudrabhatta; Dr. P. Jensen furnishes some "marginal notes" to the first part of Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch's Assyrian Dictionary.

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IN the latest number of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology Prof. E. Amélineau writes on a Coptic MS., the President, P. C. Page Renouf, discusses porominal forms in Egyptian, and denies their identity with corresponding Semitic forms; Dr. Bezoli gives some new astronomical texts; Prof. E. Revillout discusses a new contract tablet dated in the reign of Hammurabi; shorter articles by the Rev. James Marshall and Dr. Max Müller, and the translation of some Babylonian inscriptions, by Rev. C. J. Ball, conclude the number.

REVIEWS.

RECENT FICTION.

JOHN WARD, PREACHER. By Margaret Deland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MARAHUNA. A ROMANCE. By H. B. Marriott Weston. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN, AND OTHER TALES. By J. H. Shorthouse. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

MODESTE MIGNON. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Miss Wormeley. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE asperities of old-fashioned Calvinism have been so much tempered for the present generation,—so well harmonized with the growing liberalism of modern views regarding everlasting punishment and the whole scheme of creation,—that the

hardened novel-reader experiences at first a sort of dismay in encountering in "John Ward, Preacher," a fiery zealot of the old school of New England divines. John Ward is the pastor of a Presbyterian church in a manufacturing village, and until his marriage with Helen, a young girl brought up an Episcopalian of the broadest school, has kept his flock in restraint by giving them Sunday after Sunday pictures of the punishments which awaited the sinner, which froze the flesh and blood of his hearers. When Helen became his wife, John Ward temporized a little, hesitated to declare his most extreme views, and took for his text the scriptural promises, rather of God's love than of his wrath. He soon discovered, however, that his power over his people was relaxing its hold. Tom Davis drifts back to his bad habits, having no dread of eternal wrath before his eyes. "I'm tellin' him," his wife says to the preacher who goes to inquire about Tom, "all the time that he'll go to hell; but it don't do no good. Tom's afraid of hell though; it's the only thing as ever did keep him straight. After one o' them old sermons of yours, I've known him to swear off as long as two months. I ain't been to church this long time till last Sabbath, and I was hopin' I'd hear one all about hell, Mr. Ward, so I could tell Tom; but you didn't preach that way." The minister suffers a heavy sense of conviction that he has neglected the deepest needs of his people. To please his wife he has dwelt on the ways of pleasantness and paths of peace which belong to religion, and not on the tortures of the lost. It is necessary to repair his fault, and he sets to work to do so. Helen's liberal views become the subject of excited discussion not only between husband and wife, but among the elders of the church; until John Ward, in spite of his idolatrous affection for Helen, sends her away and forbids her to enter his house until she shall be in perfect concord with him in all points of religious belief.

This part of the story is extremely painful, and Helen's persistent attitude favors the conviction that it was, after all, a wife's duty to have kept silence at least, even if she failed to accept her husband's dogmas. There seems something exaggerated in such a picture of New England Presbyterianism, yet there is a depth, a verity, an air of significance in these revelations of the dogmas held by masses of serious people even at the present day, which makes the study interesting. It must be confessed, too, that there is a sturdy logic about John Ward's preaching the doctrine of fire and brimstone, which is put into pointed contrast with the Episcopal minister's man-of-the-world avoidance of sharp and unpleasant home truths. In fact, the scene at poor little Mr. Denner's death-bed, when the rector tries to administer sacred rites to his old boon companion, but has to close his prayer-book before the simple honesty of the sick man who says that perhaps would it not be better not to depart from their usual tone of thought and utterance and to go on speaking, even about this crisis, as it had been their wont to speak, is not without a deep and striking admonition for a careless shepherd of souls.

But although we have given the first place to the religious aspects of the book, the best points in Mrs. Deland's story are quite of another description. The varieties of character in a small village in New England are depicted with abundant humor. Ashurst is, indeed, a sort of "Cranford" in its way. A great deal of life goes on among these contented elderly people with their little whist parties, their neighborly hospitalities, their innocent illusions of being young and having a future before them, and their absolute conviction of the unimportance and triviality of the more youthful generation. Mr. Denner's quandaries as to which of two sisters he shall offer himself to are well described. "There ought," he said, "to be some rule in these cases. In such a thing as marriage such complications must constantly arise. What if Miss Deborah and Miss Ruth had another sister? Just see how confused a man might be about making a choice!" The book is, in fact, so well done, the action is so natural, so smooth, the style so pleasant and unstudied, and the general effect so touched with grave, kindly humor, that we can only praise it in spite of our dislike of John Ward's own principles and ethics. The author has built so good a structure on a rather poor plot that we predict when she shall carefully choose a second she will show added power and charm.

The reader has a long interval to bridge over between "John Ward, Preacher," a story of quiet New England life, and "Marahuna," the wildest of romances; whose heroine emerges from a solar region of fire, and finally, after a brief experience of the temperature of the earth's upper crust, leaps into the crater of a raging volcano, where, as the author describes it, "the hungry waves yawned; the gray scum fled from before their bloody jaws; a splash of fire leaped upwards, no sound save the fierce, ceaseless roaring; but against the sheer walls of the hill below the writhing fire-demons hurled themselves in unchanging and eternal fury." Let it be once admitted that there are "fire-demons," it is easily comprehensible that one of them might stray away from the region of smoke and flame, be captured by a naturalist and carried off to

England to be educated in a quiet English parsonage. Marahuna is a beautiful creature with floating hair like a mantle of flame, and crimson raiment of some picturesque description. Although utterly alien from human beings in point of heart and brain, and although she possesses no soul at all,—how could a fire-demon have a soul?—she seems, after all, very well equipped for highest life, and soon masters the language, reads Ruskin, and comports herself on most occasions like an every-day young lady. One could hardly expect, however, that a creature of such a widely differing type from quiet English people, as Marahuna, should wholly subside into commonplace. She soon begins to work mischief. She lets a young man drown before her eyes while he attempts to pick a water-lily for her, and her absolute indifference to his fate makes people think she is certainly a trifle peculiar. Then she finds out what love is,—and once in love, the fire-demon in her is unloosed. She kills her rival, and afterwards flees with her lover, who both worships and loathes her. Fortunately for him, we should suppose, before he faces the full unpleasantness of his dilemma, she catches sight of the fires of the volcano of Kilauea, and as we have already described, answers the call of her familiar spirits and throws herself into the blazing lake of the crater. In short, any reader with a love of the marvellous, the grotesque, and the wildly absurd, may find in "Marahuna" an hour's amusement. It is, we should suppose, the work of a young girl, whose fancy had been thrilled by Mr. Rider Haggard's famous heroine, and who longed to equal if not to surpass "that most impossible She." The author of "Marahuna," however, is too fond of airing scientific opinions and trying to account for the characteristics of fire-demons and the like. "In scientific matters I always was audacious," she writes, "and these discoveries went to confirm my audacity. The romantic side of evolution has always appealed to me, and I was far from tying myself down to expected results." Her audacity is, as we have seen, quite unparalleled, and her contributions to the science of evolution might very well be left to the reader's perception.

After so much crude nonsense there is a distinct relief in taking up this collection of Mr. Shorthouse's short stories where

"The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story,"

in which the author summons up noble and familiar figures and permanent and beautiful ideals of thought and imagination. There is always a quiet, serious charm about Mr. Shorthouse's work, and if he errs a little on the side of intense sentiment, it is always the best and truest sentiment. His perception is deep and fine and true. We like his persistent note of aspiration, self-abnegation, fidelity, and wish that it could be made more audible in this generation which listens too little to such voices. "A teacher of the Violin" is a pleasant story of the career of a music-loving boy in Germany, and the description of the influences at work upon the lad's mind when he heard the winds sweeping through the woods is very delicate and full of charm. All the stories are good and we find something fine and chivalrous even in the names of two of them, "The Marquis Jeanne Hyacinthe de St. Pelaye" and "The Baroness Helena Von Saarfeld." We gain an impression of fine manners and noble character, and in each tale the expectation is fully answered. It is indeed an unusual pleasure to come upon such graceful and symmetrical work which brings up the old ideals and "sets the wild echoes flying" from the old-time world of poetry and romance.

We are glad to see the name of the translator of this new edition of Balzac's novels,—Katharine Prescott Wormeley,—in the title-page of the ninth in the series, "Modeste Mignon." She has performed to general admiration a most difficult task, in giving a satisfactory rendering to the most French of French authors, and her name ought to be appended to her work.

Few of Balzac's novels appeal to the taste and sensibilities of English readers so fully as "Modeste Mignon." The heroine is a charming young girl who sets about falling in love in a very original and striking way, and chooses her husband with a mixture of audacity and good sense, which provoke interest and sympathy. Still, full of brilliancy and charm although the story is, the essential unreality of the chief character is always before the reader's mind. Modeste is ardent, naive, innocent, but she is not, after all, an actual young girl, but a mere projection of Balzac himself. Behind her spontaneity is the author's intention—the intention of a deeply sophisticated mind, full of whim, resource, and experience. But Balzac, being always Balzac, is never less than great, and "Modeste Mignon" is one of the most delightful of his works. * * *

THE PURITAN AGE AND RULE IN THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY. 1629-1685. By George E. Ellis. Pp. xix. and 576. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

For the last twenty years or more the admirers of the Puritans of Massachusetts have been put on the defensive. Rev. C.

W. Upham's fuller work on "The Salem Witchcraft," in 1867, Mr. Longfellow's poem, "The New England Tragedies," in 1868, Mr. Whittier's poem, "The King's Missive," in 18—, Mr. Hallowell's "Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts," in 1884, and Mr. Brooks Adams's tremendous and overwrought indictment in his "Emancipation of Massachusetts," in 1887, have given the literary champions of Puritan rule plenty of employment. And certainly the founders of Massachusetts have found able defenders. Mr. W. F. Poole, Dr. H. M. Dexter, Mr. R. H. Allen, Mr. J. G. Palfrey, and Dr. George E. Ellis have not failed to put forward the best defense possible. And in the handsome book before us Dr. Ellis reviews the whole subject in a spirit of judicial candor which must please moderate people on both sides.

Dr. Ellis makes an admirable statement of the strong side of the Puritan commonwealth. The men who formed it came to America to make a wholly novel experiment in civil government,—to establish a Christian theocracy, whose members should be in covenant with God and with each other as members of a body politic. With God as their supreme magistrate, their Puritan theology drove them to accept the Bible as their law-book, since it was the only revelation of Himself which that theology recognized. It was the Bible, not viewed in the historical atmosphere which even orthodox people now recognize as the best for understanding it, and as most germane to its own character, but treated rather as a Koran, a book of dogmatic decrees and decisions, all equally binding on the consciences and the conduct of men. This hard literalism gave their theocracy a narrow, severe, Judaic character, and made of their worst errors a matter of logical consistency. But "it was adopted in entire and lofty sincerity of purpose, demanding from them first of all several of the highest qualities of character,—self-consecration, fortitude, constancy,—and various forms of self-sacrifice. The novelty of the scheme, and its vital connection with a particular religious creed and type of piety, were its distinctive characteristics; worldly profit, and all other mundane ends, were subordinated to an ideal object." Had all the colonists been like-minded,—"gracious persons" as the phrase was,—it might have had a higher degree of success and lasted much longer. But from the first the theocracy had to deal with two classes,—those who were heartily in sympathy with its aims, and those who were at best indifferent and often hostile to them. It was the growth of this latter class in the second and third generations, often through the revolt of the children against the severity of the theocratic discipline in which the fathers delighted, that wrecked the scheme. Practically, it came to an end with the forfeiture of the charter, in 1685; and when the English Revolution, three years later, restored in a good degree the right of self-government, it was to the whole people of the colony and not to the "gracious" element in its citizenry.

Dr. Ellis sketches at some length the rise of the reformatory movement in England, in first its Puritan and then its non-conformist phase. He then treats of the Puritan conception of the Bible, of the ideal of a theocratic commonwealth they derived from it, and of the logical necessity to limit the franchise to the "gracious persons" in such a commonwealth. He then passes to the relation of all this to the royal charter under which the colony was established, and the claim of the right absolutely to exclude other subjects of the English Crown from the limits covered by the Charter, even though they had been guilty of no offense disapproved by the English sovereign or forbidden by English law. He shows that great lawyers have taken both sides of this question, and that Chief Justice Parker of New Hampshire asserts that the colony possessed legally the power to exclude, to banish for offense, and to legislate on matters of religion. And he brings out the strong and weak points of the legislation of the theocratic period, showing that the founders of Massachusetts had broad and lofty ideas for the most part of what was required to the intellectual, moral, and economic welfare of the commonwealth.

The four chapters which follow deal with Roger Williams and the four classes the colony undertook to exclude—the Antinomians, the Baptists, the Jesuits, and the Quakers. Dr. Ellis aims at giving a fair and just estimate both of the intolerance shown, and of the palliation of it which was furnished by the circumstances of the time. The chapter on Roger Williams is a model of fairness, and gives the reader a just impression of his "crankiness," his inconsistency, and his generosity. That on the Antinomians errs chiefly in repeating a misinterpretation of their position, which is becoming a tradition. The sanctification they denied to be an evidence of true conversion was not identical with those "formalisms of piety," into which Puritanism in the day of its power was sure to run. It was a sanctification in the gifts and graces of character, which, in the absence of true faith—i. e., a correct theory of the effects of faith, and a corresponding emotion—might only seal the damnation of the wrongly taught Christian. The Antinomians were not nearer to our modern point of view than the Orthodox; they were much farther off.

Their modern equivalents might be sought among the Plymouth Brethren.

As to the Jesuits and other Roman Catholics, Dr. Ellis is able to show that the bark of the Puritans was found to be much worse than their bite. It is so much easier to be tolerant toward those who differ from you by the width of the sky, than with those whose differences cover a few points of minor importance. So the Baptists found in Massachusetts. The logical outcome of the intense individualism of Puritanism was the substitution of believers' baptism for that of infants. From the first, the colony had men like President Dunster and Mr. Chauncy, who were logical enough to see this; but the majority were held back from this, partly by instinct deeper than logic, and partly by the remembrance of the evil repute which the Anabaptist excesses of the previous century had associated with the very name. The thirty stripes inflicted on the Baptist preacher Holmes, and the suppression for a time of Baptist worship in Boston, showed how far the theocracy might have gone, if its attention had not been diverted from these to far more dangerous foes. But it is to the honor of the Baptists, that they, more than any other sect, forced tolerance on Massachusetts and broke up the "standing order" of Puritan Church and State.

An especial point of horror in the Antinomians was their claim to have direct inward revelation in addition to the Bible. This also had been the note of the Anabaptists, who set up their inward light against the authority of the civil magistrate, and plunged both Church and State into confusion and revolution. Mrs. Hutchinson and her friends laid little stress on this point. The Baptists of Massachusetts planted themselves on the Puritan ground of the unique and final authority of the Scriptures. But in 1656 there arrived in Boston the first representatives of a sect, which made the assertion of an "inward, universal, and saving Light" in man, the very central point of Christian teaching, and whose ill repute had been borne on all winds for nearly a decade past. Besides this central heresy, they seemed to announce the most revolutionary inferences from it, by their repudiation of the Puritan ministry, their refusal of the customary signs of reverence to magistrates and other social dignitaries, and by their refusal to take oaths of any kind. As Dr. Ellis truly says, our sympathies go with the Quakers in the struggle with the theocracy, and we rejoice in the victory they won by patient submission to wrong, until the conscience of the community rose against cruel laws, severe magistrates, and merciless preachers. But no well-informed person can share the indignant surprise with which some modern historians contemplate the severities practiced upon a sect so monstrous in the eyes of genuine Puritanism. In truth, Quakerism struck at the very root of the Puritan theocracy,—the hard Scriptural literalism which tortured the Bible into uses for which it was neither meant nor fitted. While there was in it a truth which Quakerism did not grasp, there also was in Quakerism a truth which it sorely needed,—the truth that God has ways of immediate access to the spirits of his people, without which past revelation recorded in a book must become a dead and dry burden on men's spirits.

Dr. Ellis's account of "The Intrusion of the Quakers" has additional value as based upon original researches among the archives of the State, and containing extracts from documents not known to any of the historians of Quakerism. His tone strikes us as more impartial and friendly than that of his criticism upon Mr. Whittier's poem "The King's Missive," but he still asserts that the public opinion of the colony anticipated the royal order in introducing a more tolerant policy. Whittier seems to have followed George Fox's "Journal" in taking the opposite view. Dr. Ellis insists that the extravagant acts of Mrs. Wardell and Deborah Wilson in appearing naked in public was after the reign of severity was past. It is notable in this case that the Quakers stumbled into Biblical literalism, the terms "naked" and "nakedness" meaning in Bible times no more than the laying aside of the long and flowing outer garments.

The story of the downfall of the charter, which closes the book, need not occupy us. Its range of interest is local only. We close Dr. Ellis's book with the regret that he did not take time to make it briefer, so that its admirable discussion of an interesting period might have reached the widest circle of readers.

R. E. T.

THE HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES. [Vol. VI. of the Johns Hopkins University Studies, Edited by Dr. Herbert B. Adams.] Pp. 540. N. Murray, Publication Agent, Baltimore.

This volume embraces twelve issues of the Studies, which have a common theme, with an Introduction by Prof. Ely. The three on Coöperation in New England and the Middle States are by Dr. Edward W. Bemis. The two on Coöperation in the Northwest, by Dr. Albert Shaw. Two on Coöperation in the West by

Dr. Amos G. Warner. Two on Coöperation on the Pacific Coast by Charles Howard Shinn. Two on Coöperation in Maryland and the South by Dr. Daniel R. Randall.

Most, if not all of these have been reviewed already in our columns at the date of their publication. But we must express once more our gratification that Dr. Adams has secured such competent co-workers in undertaking this survey of the applications of the principle of coöperation, which already have been made in this country. Coöperation, like Socialism, is a protest against the attempt to elevate the principle of competition into the sphere of ethics, and to substitute "Deil tak the hindmost" for the Golden Rule. But the two proceed by very different methods. While Socialism would reform our social order by taking us back to the barbarous status of property, out of which the civilized part of the world emerged in its attainment of personal property, Coöperation assumes the right of private property as a finality, and seeks to correct the evils of excessive competition by safe readjustments. Besides this, it shows what even political economists are apt to forget, the magnitude of accumulated littles and their power to accomplish great economic results.

Of the different types of coöperation the productive has had the fewest successes in this as in every other country. Coöperative stores and building associations have far outstripped coöperative factories and farms. The building associations constitute the most characteristic American form of coöperation, and it is gratifying to a Philadelphian to observe the influence of his own city in the matter. Yet Dr. Warner is able to show no less than fifty coöperative establishments in the West, which are engaged in production, beside the many engaged in distribution. That coöperation ever will supersede the wages system, we see no reason to expect. But it will both serve as a safety-valve to that system by furnishing an outlet for discontent, and it will affect wages in the interest of labor by furnishing an alternative.

The book is the only one which even attempts to cover the field. It covers it well. And no student of our economic conditions can afford to ignore the subject.

A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Charles Lea. Volume III. Pp. ix. and 736. New York: Harper & Brothers.

As we indicated in our notice of the first and second volumes, Mr. Lea has not followed a strictly chronological order in his history. On some lines the second volume brought us to the very close of the Middle Ages and the threshold of the Reformation era. But in this third volume he takes up a distinct group of persecutions, viz., those which were directed against persons who neither formed nor desired to form communities outside the Latin Church. Some of them were good Catholics, who desired to be more holy than the Church, as for instance, the spiritual Franciscans and the Fraticelli. Others were persons against whom the charge of heresy was brought as a cover for political designs, as the Stedingers, the last of the Hohenstaufens, and the Templars. Others were sinners orthodox enough in belief, but charged truly or falsely with practicing sorcery and witchcraft. The only really un-Catholic group in the volume are the Dolcinists or Apostolical Brethren, who owed their origin to the excitements raised by the spiritual Franciscans.

The severities exercised by the Inquisition upon these parties within the Church were not a whit behind the cruelties with which Catharism was exterminated and Waldensianism repressed. Indeed, when once this terrible engine was set in motion, the logic of persecution carried the Latin Church forward to its use for purposes from which the first inquisitors would have shrunk. At last, no one who was not in entire sympathy and agreement with the Papacy in political as well as religious matters, and who had not won the regard of the Church by the use he made of his wealth, if he had any, was altogether safe from a visit from the representatives of what by an unconscious irony was called the Holy Office. Nowhere in history, not even in the terrible wars of religion which resulted from the Reformation, have such un-Christlike things been done in the name of Christ.

The first group of victims in this third volume especially conciliates our interest. St. Francis of Assisi made the attempt to apply with logical thoroughness that exaltation of poverty as a state of perfection to which the Latin Church had been committed for centuries. He established an order in which not only the individual monk, but the whole monastic community, should be "wedded to poverty," as he himself was. He sought to bind his order to that principle by the strictest and severest terms he could find to embody in his rule. But the order devised an escape from the principle, and found Popes to sanction it. It was the genuine disciples of Francis who resisted and were driven into an attitude of hostility to the decisions of the Papacy by their loyalty to their founder's rule. It was under the excitement of this antagonism

that they took up the wild prophesy of Joachim of Floris, predicting an Age of the Spirit speedily to supersede the Age of the Son, as that had superseded the Age of the Father at the beginning of the Christian era. Under the stress of persecution the movement ran out into extravagances, which have been alleged as justifying the persecution which caused them.

More painful still is the political use made of the Inquisition to suppress political opposition, from the brave and free Stedingers of Dittmarsh, to the prophet Savonarola. And kings found they could use this terrible engine as well as popes. The cruel extirpation of the Templars is justified, as Mr. Lea maintains, by no trustworthy evidence of their being on any point guilty of the abominations charged on them. Its motive was plunder, and the wonder is that the wealthier Hospitallers escaped.

The chapters on the extirpation of sorcery and witchcraft by the Inquisition enter upon a field of painful interest, as they deal with superstitions and cruelties which did not die with the Middle Ages, and were perpetuated on Protestant ground. It is notable that in the earlier centuries of the Middle Ages, when faith in the Church's power of exorcism was still intact, these horrors were almost unknown. It was with the decay of faith in the fourteenth, and especially the fifteenth centuries, that the dread of the powers of darkness grew into a black cloud, which overshadowed all Europe. Indeed at first the belief in the reality of the Witches' Sabbath was proscribed as heretical, and it was not until 1458 that one of the inquisitors devised an ingenious interpretation of the chapter of the Canon Law which had stood in the way of witch-hunting. From that time the evil spread rapidly, and in 1487 the Inquisitor, Jakob Sprenger, published his "Malleus Maleficarum," which Mr. Lea describes as "the most portentous monument of superstition which the world had produced." What Aquinas was to the theologian and Gratian to the Canonist, the "Malleus Maleficarum" became to the witch-hunter, —the book of exhaustive thoroughness and of inextinguishable authority. Probably no other volume in the literature of Christendom has been the source of so much human misery.

We congratulate our townsman on the completion of this superb work, which will take rank as the final and exhaustive treatment of the subject. And we count it not the least of its merits that this volume concludes with a carefully prepared Index, which fills over seventy closely printed pages.

FOURTEEN SONNETS. By Warren Holden. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This little handful of sonnets is modestly presented to the public in very simple form. A firm high ideal runs through them all, with a healthy note of energy, and freedom from affectation or morbidness; but they lack the touch of inspiration. They are not inevitably poetry, but prose cast carefully into rhythmic shape, and meeting certain requirements of rhyme,—a kind of poetry which has been immensely multiplied by the increasing spread of refined culture, but which does not quite meet the requirements of solid criticism. Among these sonnets the one entitled "To Whom belongs Beauty?" is the most free in form, and the happiest in expression:

"Tis mine, wherever beauty shows its face:
Not mine to handle with familiar hands,
Not captive held by lover's selfish hands
To be caressed with foolish fond embrace;
But like a delicately chiselled vase,
'Tis mine to worship where apart it stands,
In chaste obedience to His pure commands,
Who owns all souls and clothes them with His grace.
Not thine the charms thy form doth represent,
Thou 'rt but the clay that's shaped by artist's skill.
'The beauty of the Lord' to thee is lent.
Then wear thine honors meekly, at his will,
To serve as beauty's shadow-be content,
Till beauty's substance—love—thy being fill."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AN account of Mrs. Browning's youth is to be given in Mr. Browning's promised reminiscences.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish early in June a story by S. Bayard Dod, described as "anti-pessimistic," with the title "Stubble or Wheat?"

Besides the life of Sir William Siemens that Dr. Pole is writing, Mr. Murray, London, is going to publish a selection from the German engineer's scientific papers.

Mr. Charles G. Leland will be obliged for any contribution towards his forthcoming "Dictionary of American Colloquial Expressions," newspaper peculiarities, current jokes on popular topics, fragments of songs used proverbially, etc. Any such matter may be sent to his address, 2 White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, London, E. C.

The celebrated letters written by Dorothy Osborne, the daughter of Sir Peter Osborne, of Chicksands, to Sir William Temple, are about to be published, with an explanatory Introduction. It was of some of these letters that Macaulay wrote in his delightful essay on Temple, that "he would gladly purchase equally interesting billets with ten times their weight in State papers taken at random."

Mr. John Bigelow has accepted the appointment of United States Commissioner at the Brussels Exposition. His edition of Franklin's works will be complete in a few weeks.

Mr. John Jacob Astor has presented to the Astor Library, New York, a lot of land in Lafayette place, adjoining that institution, so that the library may control its nearest neighbors and be better protected in case of fire.

Canon Ainger has in contemplation an enlarged edition of the life of Charles Lamb, which he contributed, a few years ago, to the English Men of Letters series. His idea is to prepare a volume now that shall rank in size and completeness with the edition he has prepared of the various works of Lamb.

Prof. Hosmer's "Sir Henry Vane" is in the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for publication in the fall.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press a book on "The Chemical Analysis of Iron," by Andrew T. Blair, who has had unusual advantages in this class of work in his charge of the elaborate processes for the testing of iron and steel at the Watertown arsenal.

Laurence Oliphant has completed his long-promised work, "Scientific Religion," which will be published shortly by Blackwood.

Miss Jewett's new book of short stories, to be published soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is entitled "The King of Folly Island, and other People."

Edmund Gosse's forthcoming "History of Eighteenth Century Literature" is to be the companion volume to Edmund Saintsbury's new work on Elizabethan literature.

Routledge & Sons have arranged with A. C. Armstrong & Son to publish an English edition of 5,000 copies of Miss Grace King's novel, "Monsieur Motte," paying a net sum as royalty, with the promise of another sum on the second edition of a like number.

Mr. W. Cushing has just issued a circular in which he says: "I am sorry to say that my recent attempt to obtain a subscription list that would enable me to publish my 'Anonyms' was a failure, and therefore I cancel it and offer new terms. I propose, then, that the work be issued in parts of 200 pages each, like Sabin's 'Bibliotheca Americana,' in paper, at \$5 a part. I have now collected about 25,000 titles of anonymous books and pamphlets, with the names of the authors, and think they will cover from 800 to 1,000 pages. These will make four or five parts."

Mr. Charles G. Leland has an interesting paper in the transactions of the International Oriental Congress held at Vienna, on the language of the Gypsies.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin announces a work entitled "Jewish Portraits," by Lady Magnus.

The Turkish government has granted 4,000 pounds for the extension of the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, so as to house the antiquities recently discovered at Sidon.

T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, has published Volume I. of Keil's Manual of Biblical Archaeology, translated from the German by the Rev. Peter Christie, and edited by Rev. Frederick Cromber.

Edward Pfeiffer, of Leipzig, has published the third part of Strassmaier's Babylonian Texts, containing the Inscriptions of Nabonidus.

Canon S. R. Driver has written "Isaiah, his Life and Times, and the Writings which bear his Name" in the "Men of the Bible" series, published by Nesbet & Co., (London).

A new collection of short stories by H. C. Bunner is announced for early publication by the Scribners.

Sampson Low & Co. have in press an account of Captain Strachan's explorations in New Guinea. The author is at present in this country.

There are two Americans on the Mrs. Craik Memorial committee, James Russell Lowell and Joseph W. Harper. The English members are Canon Ainger, Robert Browning, Prof. Huxley, John Morley, Sir John E. Millais, Mrs. Oliphant, and Lord Tennyson.

A. B. Bogardus, who was for many years a prominent New York photographer, is engaged in writing a book to be called "Forty Years in Photography." It will contain some amusing incidents taken from his own experience.

"The Five Talents of Woman" is the title of a new book by the author of "How to be Happy though Married," which the Scribners will soon publish.

Prof. Muirhead's recent work on Roman Law has just been translated into Italian by Dr. L. Gaddi, with a preface by Prof. P. Cogliolo, of Modena.

Walt Whitman's "Democratic Vistas, and other Papers," is to be substituted as the June issue of the "Camelot Series," in place of "Lord Herbert of Cherbury," as announced. The author has added a new short preface, mainly addressed to his English readers. Among the miscellaneous papers are "My Book and I," "A Thought on Shakespeare," "A Word about Tennyson," "Robert Burns," and "British Literature."

The health of M. Taine is reported as far from good, and it is feared he will not be able to finish his work on the French Revolution. He has been ordered to entirely suspend his literary labors for the present.

A limited edition of the correspondence between Wagner and Liszt, translated by Thomas Hueffer, will be issued by Messrs. Scribner & Welford. In the original German this has been one of the notable books of the year.

The reminiscences of Ludwig Schneider, who was confidential secretary to the King Frederick William of Prussia, who died in 1861, and afterwards the librarian and trusted friend of the Emperor William, are to be published at Berlin in the autumn. Schneider was for forty years on terms of the closest intimacy with the late Emperor, and he was thoroughly behind the political, military, and social scenes at Berlin. The "Reminiscences" will give a minute account of the secret history of Prussia between 1863 and 1871, and it is understood that these chapters, and those dealing with the wars of 1866 and 1870, were revised by the Emperor himself.

The third volume of the Irving Shakespeare has been delayed a little, but will now soon appear. The plays included will be Richard III., King John, Merchant of Venice, and Henry IV.

Gebbie & Co., Philadelphia, will have ready for the fall trade Longfellow's poem of "Nuremberg," illustrated with twenty-eight photogravures of views of the ancient city and with illuminated initial letters to each of the verses, copied and arranged from mediæval art work by Mary and Amy Conegys.

Cassell & Co., in view of the frequent inquiry for the novels of Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, are about to issue a new and revised edition of those books—which are absolutely "out of print." Published at first under adverse circumstances, during and after the war, their vividness and originality made a strong impression. "Two Men," one of the most striking of these tales, will appear in June, with a short preface by Mr. Stedman.

Roberts Bros. have planned to publish a volume of brief extracts from the novels of George Meredith. It is stated that Mr. Meredith does not quite favor this scheme, yet does not withhold his consent, and has forwarded copies of novels not yet included in the Roberts edition to aid them in the work of compilation.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

JUDGE TOURGEE has begun a department in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* called "A By-Stander's Notes," in which he discusses politics, literature, or any class of subjects which may strike his fancy.

Class prejudices are said to be interestingly treated in Mr. Howells's new story, "Annie Kilburn."

Mr. George Kennan's second illustrated paper in his Siberian series will appear in the June *Century*, under the title of "Plains and Prisons of Western Siberia." It will contain a description of the writer's inspection of the forwarding prison at Tiumen, built to accommodate 800 prisoners, where, at the time of Mr. Kennan's visit, 1,741 men and women were imprisoned.

The Boston *Journal of Health* is a new monthly illustrated paper that especially aims to expose the iniquities of quacks and patent medicines. It is printed by the Thayer Publishing Company.

A new portrait of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, printed for the first time in any periodical, will appear in the June *Book Buyer*, accompanied by a personal sketch of the poet in his library.

The *New York Law Journal* is now the official publication of the courts, instead of the *Daily Register*, which enjoyed that profitable distinction for nearly twenty years. The new organ was started only a few months ago by George W. Pearce, City Hall reporter of the *Tribune*.

The *Collector* is the title of a new monthly paper published and edited by Walter R. Benjamin, at 28 W. 23d street, New York,

which is devoted to autographs and prints. It contains valuable historical matters.

The serial story that has been running in *Harper's Weekly*, called "A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," is said to have been written by the late Prof. De Mille, and to have lain in the "wait orders" department of *Harper's* for the past fifteen years.

The Bibliographer and Reference List, which we announced some time since, has made its appearance, (Moulton, Wenbourne & Co., Buffalo), and makes an excellent first impression. It is intended to be a guide and handy help to the author, publisher, bookseller, and librarian. It will take up subjects in such order as the editors think will be most practical for the purpose of its patrons, the History of Literature being the subject of the first number. Number two will contain a list of works on the History and Science of Elocution and Oratory.

ART NOTES.

SALES at the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy in New York have been comparatively light, aggregating but \$22,000. This is but little more than half the amount of sales of the best of former exhibitions, and the showing is the more discouraging from the fact that the recent exhibition was the finest the Academy has held in many years. Furthermore, instead of falling off nearly one half from the maximum, the sales should, to keep pace with the progress of events, show an annual increase, as they did every year until the "hard times" which followed the close of the war.

This is a rather disheartening state of affairs and has been calling out numerous comments on the decline of American art and the failing demand for American pictures. Such strictures may be proper enough from a certain point of view, the lack of appreciation at home that American painters have to struggle against being one of the depressing factors of what has been called "the art situation" in this country, but, at the same time, it is only fair to recognize the fact that the Academy exhibition is not, in these days, the only public market open to our artists. In former years the annual sales at the National Academy afforded a fair indication of the current outlet for American works of art, but now there are half-a-dozen annual collections made when the sales approximate if they do not equal those of the Academy. Concurrently with this Spring Exhibition there were three others held in New York alone, besides one in Chicago, and two or three in other cities. While, therefore, the sales at the National Academy are not so encouraging as could be wished, it is reasonable to presume that the aggregate sales of American pictures are still as large as in former years.

Mr. Charles Linford will hold a reception to-day, 26th inst., at his studio in the Baptist building, No. 1420 Chestnut street, open to all his numerous friends and to lovers of art generally. Mr. Linford, like every other true artist, is still a student, and the work he is now showing reflects the diligent care he devotes to the observation of nature. Learning from this exacting but friendly teacher, his manner is acquiring that breadth and simplicity which is the most potent charm of landscape painting. Subdued to the modesty of nature, this style is as far removed as possible from the superficial sensationalism of the professional picture manufacturers; but that it makes due impression on appreciative minds is shown by the favor with which this artist's examples in the recent exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy were received, especially by the artists and connoisseurs. The best illustrations of this later and finer manner that Mr. Linford has yet produced may be seen at his studio to-day, noticeably, a quiet meadow scene near Germantown, a view on the Wissahickon, a dairy farm, and one or two other landscapes. These with one of the Academy pictures, a large spring subject, painted out-of-doors with the brilliant, crisp, fresh effects of the early season; several wood interiors, rich and strong in color, and a few water colors constitute the present display; a small exhibit, but of infinitely greater interest and value than hundreds of canvases turned out by short, patent processes.

The Philadelphia Art Club will hold a closing reception for this season on Saturday, June 2d. These monthly gatherings have been an important feature of the city's social life during the winter, and productive of good results in concentrating that interest in art which has heretofore been so widely diffused as to be of no practical value.

The Club expects to begin building operations early in the summer, and if all goes well, the proposed new picture gallery will be ready for occupation at the opening of the autumnal season.

Mr. Maxwell Sommerville, the distinguished glyptographist, has been invited to exhibit his collection of gems and antique

stones in the Academy of the Fine Arts. The Sommerville collection was shown in part at the Centennial and was then recognized by experts as being one of the finest and in some respects the most complete private collection in the world. Since then it has not been seen by the public and the present endeavor to secure a display at the Academy of the Fine Arts is made in view of Mr. Sommerville's contemplated departure for Europe. Unfortunately, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, the Metropolitan Museum is first in the field, and there is some doubt whether Mr. Sommerville can find time to make a display here after that which he has consented to make in New York.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, at a meeting on the 14th inst., adopted minutes of respect to the memory of the late Caleb Cope, of this city. Mr. Cope was President of the Academy from 1859 to 1872, and he served as chairman at the annual meetings until the year before his death. The directors bear impressive testimony of their appreciation of his valued services to the Academy and of the interest always shown by him in the welfare of the institution.

A correspondent asks how long tube-colors will last and what manufacture has the best reputation with respect to durability of his paints.

In the old days painters made their own colors and varnishes, for the most part, and among the mysteries of the craft which a master imparted to his students were receipts for the preparation of pigments, many of which were manufactured from nature's rare materials. Even the older artists of the present time have had more or less of this work to do, and it is only within the past quarter of a century that the business of making tube-colors has been carried so far as to include everything needed to set a palette.

It is therefore an open question whether the factory-made paints will abide the test of time as well as the hand-ground colors of former eras. The chances are they will last better, as the processes of manufacture are scientifically accurate, and the materials used are selected with thorough understanding of their qualities, but to answer the question with certainty will require the experience of another half century at least.

It is said there are more portraits of the late W. W. Corcoran than of any man, not officially a public character, in the country. He was modest by nature and retiring by habit, and, it appears, these very qualities led to the multiplication of his likenesses. He contributed liberally and regularly to a great many charitable associations, beneficiary institutions, and the like, not only in Washington but all through the Southern States. He firmly declined all effusive demonstrations of gratitude but had not the heart to say "no" when asked for his portrait to adorn a hospital.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A HIGHLY interesting account is given in the *London Nature*, translated from the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, of the recent successful attempts of M. Moissau to isolate the element fluorine. This element was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, in the early part of the century, or, at least, he proved the existence of it by showing that it was one of the elements that entered into the composition of hydrofluoric acid. Since that time numerous attempts have been made to obtain fluorine in a pure state, but they have until recently uniformly failed. The difficulty lies in the intense activity of the fluorine, which is no sooner liberated from one chemical compound than it enters into another with almost any substance with which it may be surrounded, attacking vessels of glass or even gold. It is this property of fluorine which is made use of in hydrofluoric acid—a compound of hydrogen and fluorine which is extensively used in etching glass, and for similar purposes. In attempting the isolation of fluorine M. Moissau first tried the electrolytic decomposition of the fluorides of phosphorus and arsenic, but could only change the fluorine from one compound to another, without being able to obtain it liberated. The next attempt was made on hydrofluoric acid, but the difficulty here encountered was in its non-conduction of electricity—a current from fifty Bunsen cells failing to pass through the liquid. This was finally remedied by dissolving in the acid a quantity of the double fluoride of potassium and hydrogen. This made the liquid a conductor of the electric current, and the decomposition was effected, hydrogen being evolved from the negative terminal, while fluorine was evolved at the positive. The new element—new at least in its isolation—was found to be a colorless gas, of a penetrating, disagreeable odor, and highly irritating to the mucous membrane of the throat and eyes. It was found to be also of most wonderful chemical activity, as had been expected. Sulphur, selenium, and tellurium exposed to its action at once melted and inflamed; cold crystalline silicon became in-

candescence, and burnt with great brilliancy. All metals are attacked with more or less energy. Platinum was the only metal sufficiently refractory to its influence to make it possible to use it for the apparatus, and the quantity of it destroyed in the course of the experiments made the discovery a very costly one.

Mrs. Emma W. Hayden has given to the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city in trust, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be known as the Hayden Memorial Geological Fund, in commemoration of her husband, the late Prof. Ferdinand V. Hayden, LL.D. According to the terms of the trust, a bronze medal, and the balance of the interest arising from the fund, are to be awarded annually for the best publication, exploration, discovery, or research in the sciences of geology and paleontology, or in such particular branches thereof as may be designated. The award, and all matters connected therewith, are to be determined by a committee to be selected in an appropriate manner by the Academy. The recognition is not to be confined to American naturalists.

The *Building World* gives an account of a new process of treating wood, which, it is said, gives it many other valuable qualities of metal, including the ability to receive a genuine metallic polish, while it yet remains unaffected by moisture. To reach this result the wood is steeped in a bath of caustic alkali for two or three days together, according to its degree of permeability, at a temperature of between 164° and 197° Fahr. It is then placed in a second bath of hydrosulphate of calcium, to which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added, after some 24 or 36 hours. The third bath is one of acetate of lead, at a temperature of from 95° to 120° Fahr., and in this latter the wood is allowed to remain from 30 to 50 hours. After being subjected to a thorough drying it is in a condition for being polished with lead, tin, or zinc, as may be desired, finishing the process with a burnisher, when the wood apparently becomes a piece of shining metal.

Eight field-parties left Washington recently to begin the work of the National Survey for the season on the Pacific coast. According to *Science* their work is to be apportioned as follows: Three have gone to the gold-belt of California, under the direction of Mr. H. N. Wilson; two to the Cascade mountains in south-western Oregon, under Mr. W. T. Griswold; and three to Montana, under Mr. J. M. Douglass. The charts they are making of California are on a scale of two miles to an inch, and those of Oregon and Montana four miles to an inch. The California parties will cover an area of about two thousand miles each during the season, and those in Oregon and Montana from three thousand to four thousand miles each. The parties that are going to south-western Oregon are to work in a region which it is believed will develop into a great gold-bearing country. It has already yielded a large amount of placer gold, but the gold-bearing quartz has not yet been developed. The survey will probably direct attention to it, and cause its rapid development. The work of the Montana parties will be about the head waters of the Missouri river, where the floods originate which cause so much damage along the lower Mississippi; and in addition to mapping the country and noting its topography, etc., they will make a special examination of the water-shed, to determine where dams can be built to hold back the destructive floods. Attention will also be given to the use of the water thus stored in irrigation. All triangulation upon the Pacific coast has to be completed early in July, before the summer haze sets in. This strange phenomenon has never been satisfactorily explained. It seems to be a mixture of smoke and dust, filling all the valleys, and rising thousands of feet into the air. It obstructs the view so that no point over five miles distant can be distinguished.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- "OUR GIRLS" AT CASTLEWOOD. By M. L. Wilder. Pp. 334. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- HOME ANIMALS. By Ella Rodman Church. Pp. 344. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- PRACTICAL LESSONS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH, FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. By Mary F. Hyde. Second Part. Pp. 226. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- SUMMER LEGENDS. By Rudolph Baumbach. Translated by Helen B. Dole. Pp. 287. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- LIFE. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Authorized Translation by Isabel F. Hapgood. Pp. 296. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- IN NESTING TIME. By Olive Thorne Miller. Pp. 269. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Charles Lea. Volume III. Pp. 736. New York: Harper & Brothers.
- THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volumes V. and VI. Pp. 242: 283. New York: Harper & Brothers.
- THE VEILED BEYOND. A Romance of the Adepts. By Sigmund B. Alexander. (Cassell's "Sunshine Series." No. 1.) New York: Cassell & Co.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. By Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D., L. H. D. Vol. VII. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Pp. 479. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

FROM LANDS OF EXILE. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Clara Bell. Pp. 301. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

THE WAY TO FORTUNE. A Series of Short Essays with Illustrative Proverbs and Anecdotes from many Sources. Pp. 256. Paper. \$0.35. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

THE ARGONAUTS OF NORTH LIBERTY. By Bret Harte. Pp. 206. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE STRENGTH OF GENERAL HARRISON.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

"GRESHAM has a following outside of Indiana; Harrison has none." This assertion will be recognized as an evolution from a former cry. When the Indianapolis *Journal* first said that General Harrison was the choice of Indiana Republicans for President we were met with the reply from the same source that he could not get the support of his own State. Instant in season and out, the opponents of General Harrison attempted to make their words good. But they were met by convention after convention—township, town, city, county, district, and State—by newspapers, by interviews, by every possible means whereby the people of the State could make known their preference. They were driven from that position in utter rout, their last hope being dissipated in the State convention of the 3d instant. When the voice of Indiana had unmistakably pronounced for General Harrison, and the *Journal's* position more than vindicated, the opposition cry was changed to the assertion we have quoted at the beginning of this article. The amendment is as false an assumption and as baseless as was the first statement. The *Journal* makes this assertion, and is ready to back it up with facts: General Harrison has as much of a following outside Indiana as Judge Gresham has outside Illinois. What following has Judge Gresham outside of Illinois? He will not have Illinois so solidly and earnestly as General Harrison will have Indiana; but outside their respective States, what is the status? Judge Gresham has been favorably mentioned by a certain class of newspapers not understood to be distinctively and representatively Republican, and he has been warmly indorsed by leading Democratic newspapers.

Besides these, the *Journal* is perfectly willing to match Republican newspapers, one with the other, including the Chicago papers and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in kindly and honorable mention of General Harrison with Judge Gresham. Judge Gresham has been instructed for in a few congressional districts in Illinois, and possibly in one or two in Minnesota, while other scattering delegates, mostly in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, have been reported as friendly to him, after their first favorite may be out of the way. This is a fair statement of the facts as they have developed. What is true in regard to General Harrison? One, at least, of his warmest friends comes from the Pacific coast as a delegate, while he has been kindly spoken of throughout that whole section as an available candidate. Among the Southern delegations already chosen General Harrison has outspoken and pronounced friends; particularly in this case in Florida. From New England come earnest and devoted advocates of his nomination; we may specially mention Representative Gallinger and Senator Cheney of New Hampshire. The New York *Herald* in its report of the New Jersey convention, headlines it, "New Jersey for Harrison." General Harrison has warm friends in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Connecticut, in Iowa, in Kansas, in Tennessee, in Georgia, in Virginia, in the Territories, and, in fact, in every quarter of the country. The large majority of the delegates to Chicago will come together uninstructed, simply to unite upon the man best calculated to insure success in November. There will be several distinct phases of thought in that convention. We believe Mr. Blaine to be out of the race, by his own act, honorable, dignified, and voluntary. Anything else is an impeachment of his good faith, and an imputation upon the intelligence of the party.

There will be some who think that the canvass should be based upon carrying New York, but when the situation is studied, and the conviction forced home that it would be disastrous to rely exclusively upon a State that is seemingly within the control of Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic "machine" and corruptionists, the convention will then turn to the "doubtful States," of which Indiana is the chief, and with any two of which the Republicans can elect their President without the aid of New York. This is the common sense and the "politics" of the situation. In that event the man who can surely carry Indiana, and who is the choice of Indiana, will be the choice of the convention. Of the hundreds of uninstructed delegates, who are carefully and conscientiously studying the status quo and its duties, it is supreme folly to assert that none are drawn toward General Harrison as the man pointed out by the logic of the situation as the one preëminent availability. His abilities are as great as any; his services to the country and party long and distinguished; his experience in public life extensive, and his character and reputation unimpeached and unblemished. The *Journal* knows what it is talking about—just as it knew when it said he was the choice of the Republicans of Indiana—when it states that Gen. Ben. Harrison will have as large a following outside Indiana as Judge Gresham will have outside Illinois, and we believe a much larger one. But we keep within the bounds of knowledge and truth, making no buncombe assertions. General Harrison is not before the country on the strength of wind or buncombe.

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ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

THE AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building,

308 AND 310 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.



CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS, 1,383,298.65
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

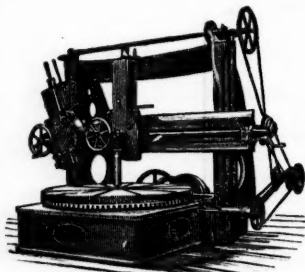
Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
P. S. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL WELSH.

CHARLES S. WHELEN.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President,
RICHARD MARIS, Secretary.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.



WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED,

Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA